Mapline

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at The Newberry Library

Stephanie Blue Fletcher, Managing Editor

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The Boeing Maps at The Newberry Library

1. View of the three Nicolas de Fer maps outside Special Collections (*all images by Catherine Gass*).

THERE WAS a time in early modern Europe, from about 1600 until about 1750, when large wall maps formed a normal part of the decoration of many different kinds of rooms. Kings and popes sometimes constructed map galleries, like the one still to be seen at the Vatican, and prominent statesmen sometimes built galleries to show their own properties. In the Netherlands, politicians like those of the East India Company used huge wall maps to decorate their walls and instruct people in the extent of their overseas empire; in England, landowners sometimes hung huge maps of their estates in the entrance halls of their manor houses.

All these decorative maps were of course very vulnerable, as they all either wore out or became hopelessly outdated, and very few now survive. It is rare to see large wall maps still hanging on walls, and for practical purposes electronic maps have generally supplanted them. Some wall maps survive in the great cartographic collections of centers like Washington, Paris, and London, but here they are generally preserved far from public view, such is their fragility. That is why the four large wall maps recently given to the Newberry Library by the Boeing Company are such an extraordinary gift and sight. They are mounted on the fourth floor of the Library, opposite the Roger and Julie Baskes Department of Special Collections, where they can be seen alongside each other, as in **Image 1**.

In fact, they are not all part of the same set. The Mappa-Mondo reproduced on page five of this publication, is a world map produced by Paolo Petrini (c. 1700). The other three are by Nicolas de Fer, illustrating in uniform fashion the continents of Asia (1730), Africa (1730), and America (1717). Part of their remarkable appeal is that they are still mounted on rollers, as they were originally, and as some maps still are mounted in classrooms in the United States. Thus, they give the viewer a remarkable chance to imagine their original appearance, as they would have looked in a hallway or reception room of some seventeenth-century residence.

The map by Petrini is exceedingly rare, for only one other copy of it is known, and that is a very damaged version. Rodney Shirley had to use that map as an illustration in his masterly *The Mapping of the World* (London, 1984) because the Newberry version was not then known. The Petrini map shows the world at a time when its main outlines had been established, but there was still much to be known not only about the two poles, but also about Australasia and the northwest part of the Americas. The legend explains that this map contains the latest cartographic observations of the Observatory in Paris, and is thus unusually accurate. The upper part of the map depicts events in the heavens, while the lower part illustrates all manner of encounters between different peoples. In the

2. Detail from Nicolas de Fer, *L'Asie divisee selon letendue de ses principales partes* (Paris, 1730). The Newberry Library, Map 8F G7400 1730 .F4.

3. Detail from Nicolas de Fer, *L'Afrique divisee selon letendue de ses principales partes* (Paris, 1730). The Newberry Library, Map 8F G8200 1730 .F4.

lower right, the image concentrates on trade, with huge bales arriving at the shore on a mule; it also portrays a variety of transactions between European merchants and inhabitants of the Americas.

The three maps by Nicolas de Fer are also well preserved, though not as well as the Petrini map, for they each demonstrate evidence of damage on their lower parts, which are the most vulnerable when the maps are loosely rolled up. The map of Asia, on the left in **Image 1**, has a characteristic abundance of finely-drawn scenes on its borders. **Image 2** illustrates the central lower part of the map, below the Indian Ocean ("Ocean Indien--Grande Mer des Inde").

To the left of the central crease, where two parts of the map have been joined together a little crudely, we see the "Arminiens." The text assures us that "they are well made, they love trade and are astute;" it adds that this country is where Noah built his ark, which indeed may be seen on a hill behind one figure. The other people in **Image 2** are the "Irettes" (the word is not given in full); they are stamping out their grapes in huge stone vats.

The next de Fer wall map shows Africa, again with an abundance of illustrations. **Image 3** represents the southern tip of the continent, including the Cape of Good Hope ("Cap de Bonne Esperance") and the southern part of Madagascar. In the middle of the southern part of Africa is the "Royaume de Monomatapa," just south of what is now Botswana. The king of Monomatapa is seen below, riding in his palanquin. When he rides out in this way, the text tells us, an ox is sacrificed before him so that its entrails may be read; he rules over a black people who are fierce and warlike, yet highly intelligent.

The third map by de Fer shows the Americas, which remained ill-known in the northwest. **Image 4** comes from this part of the map, and shows California as an island, a mistake that would be corrected by the Jesuit Eusebio Kino. It also offers a view of the "castors du Canada," or Canadian beavers. Great numbers of these animals

4. Detail from Nicolas de Fer, *L'Amérique divisee selon letendue de ses principales partes* (Paris, 1717). The Newberry Library, Map 8F G3290 1717 .F4.

are working to gnaw down trees and carry them away to construct their lodges. One of these is shown in section below the largest beaver, just to the left of the medallion of Magellan. The illustrator could not have known that before long the number of these animals would be hugely reduced, as trappers hurried to meet the European demand for beaver skins, used for fashionable hats.

Each of these impressive maps by de Fer contains a great amount of illustrative details in the images surrounding the cartographic area. The commentaries are in a highly legible hand, and it would be an interesting exercise to transcribe them, and then indeed to interpret both the text and the images--perhaps a project for a Newberry scholar. Meanwhile, Newberry readers will enjoy the amazing sight of these splendid maps, beautifully mounted on the wall as they might have been three hundred years ago.

David Buisseret
Scholar-in-Residence, The Newberry Library

Wall Maps and Mapmakers

All published maps are, by definition, social documents. They share with their audience a particular portrayal of the earth's surface. Wall maps, by their size and method of display, encourage this social function by enabling small groups of people to observe the map simultaneously, often engendering conversation among them. Realizing this additional potential, mapmakers such as Paolo Petrini and Nicolas de Fer took advantage of all the available space to elaborate the decorative and instructive dimensions of their maps. Note how the pictorial and textual content on

5. Detail from Paolo Petrini, *Mappa-mondo; ouero Carta generale della terra divisa in due planisferi* (Naples, c. 1700). The Newberry Library, Map 6F G3200 1700 .P4.

these pages seem to lift up the cartographic image, setting it like a jewel in an elaborate context.

This creative process, of course, has made wall maps instructive documents for scholars trying to listen to these past conversations between cartographers and the consuming public. Martin Brueckner of the University of Delaware, for example, focused on display maps in his 18 March, 2010 lecture to the Chicago Map Society. He started by discussing large maps of North America by Henry Popple (1733), Lewis Evans (1755), John Mitchell (1755), and others. Professor Brueckner then tracked their decorative uses in public assembly halls and private parlors, brilliantly leading his audience to see how wall maps may have "carto-coded" early American life. Watch for forthcoming publications by Brueckner, who has established himself as one of the authorities on early American cartography.

The celebrated cartographer, engraver, and publisher Nicolas de Fer (1646-1720) issued over 600 maps from Paris, including a map of France in six sheets (1693), the Atlas Royal with 86 maps (1695), a plan of Paris (1697), and an "Introduction to Geography" in eight volumes (c. 1717). Among his many publications are 26 wall maps. Although some later critics noted that he seemed to prize the decorative qualities of maps more than geographical accuracy, he was actually a leader in the French "scientific school," which tried to banish unsubstantiated places from their maps. De Fer commanded great respect in his day and enjoyed royal patronage. In return, he regularly published maps and atlases picturing the theatre of various wars of the Bourbon kings. After his death, three sons-in-law continued various aspects of his work. Indeed, several wall maps appeared after 1720.

Paolo Petrini's (c. 1670-1722) career as a long-time map seller, publisher, cartographer, and engineer in Naples led him to produce a variety of maps, large and small, almost all of them copied from other maps by his contemporaries, including Nicolas de Fer. Addressing a local audience, Petrini's crowning achievement was likely

a large-scale plan of Naples in three sheets (c. 1718). The Newberry Library's wall map of the world in **Image 5** (c. 1700), one of his earliest publications, commemorates the scientific achievements of the Paris Observatory and the Royal Academy of Sciences. In this example, Petrini copied geographic information as well as decorative devices from earlier maps.

Gerald A. Danzer
University of Illinois at Chicago

In Review

Peter Barber and Tom Harper. *Magnificent Maps: Power, Propaganda, and Art*. London: The British Library, 2010.

This catalogue--really a substantial book in its own right--to the magnificent current exhibition at the British Library (30 April-19 September, 2010) surveys a cartographic format that, until now, has received surprisingly little attention from map scholars: the wall map. True, Günter Schilder's acclaimed series of critical facsimiles, *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica*, has shone light on the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Flemish and Dutch output of printed wall maps, and there have been any number of studies of individual wall maps. But as the authors of this volume observe (quoting the liner notes), "[m]ost people are unaware of the impact originally created by wall maps and painted maps because so few have survived." The historical record of map-making and use is skewed in favor of smaller maps, since these were more easily stored and preserved in atlases, books, boxes, and files. Wall maps suffered greatly from exposure to the elements while in use, and in most instances were too cumbersome to store once they lost currency or passed from fashion. Despite this, many fine examples have survived, among them maps that are widely regarded as monuments (both physically and conceptually) of the history of cartography. Many of these monuments are included here, but it is the broad and inclusive view of the format that makes this work so valuable.

The challenges Barber and Harper faced in researching and writing this volume and assembling the exhibition must have included those imposed by the documents and artifacts themselves. Many of them are integral parts of the architecture that houses them, and are therefore immovable. Others, while technically portable, are not so practically. All, by definition, are large, and for the purposes of this book, difficult to reproduce in full with the level of detail many might desire. On this last point, potential purchasers, especially those like myself who are unable (sadly) to see the exhibit in person, can be reassured that the photography is both exquisite and effective.

The most significant achievement of the book is that it is the first to offer general insight into a format--we should say genre, here, because there is some unity in purpose and concept among wall maps--that has been so widely deployed and yet so universally destroyed. Like any good catalogue, the bright and approachable prose lets each item speak for itself. But the whole is organized into chapters that offer a typology of contexts (social, political, and above all physical) where we find, and have found, wall maps. These begin with the various parts of the palace, to contexts beyond (e.g., the merchant's and landowner's house, the schoolroom), and most gratifyingly for this admirer of popular cartography, "out in the open." Personally, I would have preferred that this last part were longer, but I cannot fault the authors for indulging in the attractions of "the palace," which occupies nearly half of the volume. *Magnificent Maps* is magnificent, and obtainable at a very reasonable price.

James Akerman

Magnificent Maps: A Stroll through the British Library (30 April-19 September, 2010).

It was a pleasant day in May when we ambled through the eight rooms that housed the temporary exhibit "Magnificent Maps: Power, Propaganda, and Art." Our allotted time, two hours, proved to be grossly inadequate, but, fortunately, the display has been arrested and expounded in a wonderful companion book by Peter Barber and Tom Harper (see the review on this page).

The magnificent maps, some from beyond the collections of the host institution, will probably never be assembled in this way again, at least in our span of years.

Those who are forced to rely solely on the book will miss a key element in the exhibit: the large photographs of rooms where maps such as these were historically displayed. The "magnus" in these "magnificent maps" refers first of all to their physical size; they were so large that they were exhibited for public display rather than for individual use. The large exhibit photographs presented the actual rooms in which these types of maps were installed to awe and persuade, even to intimidate and overwhelm, as well as to educate and enlighten.

The exhibition was set in eight rooms, recreating a papal gallery, a ruler's audience chamber, a royal bedchamber, a Florentine cabinet of curiosities, a modern streetscape, a seventeenth-century merchant's house, a secretary of state's office, and finally, a space familiar to us all, the schoolroom. The commentary on the exhibit panels and in the catalog focused, for the most part, on an individual's reading of the maps, a sort of two-way conversation between mapmaker and solitary reader. My experience in the exhibit, however, and with wall maps and public maps in real life, is that display maps often engender three-way conversations with several viewers interacting with each other, stimulated by the map in front of them. This social interaction was very evident on the day we attended the exhibit: we witnessed total strangers inspecting the same map and then breaking out in discussion with each other.

Two other notable strengths marked the "Magnificent Map" experience. The first was the ready availability of an eight-sided folder that reprinted the panel commentaries along with thumbnail color illustrations of a dozen key maps and views. The second was several well-stocked tables of books in the inevitable shop at the end of the exhibition. Dozens of tempting titles encouraged patrons interested in things cartographic to expand their personal libraries. "Magnificent Maps" was inspiring in every venue: the maps themselves, the large photographs of their physical context, an exemplary scholarly book expanding on their stories, and conversations which sprang up as if by magic in their presence. I wanted to put up a new sign in the library to replace the implicit "Silence Please" posting: "Conversation Encouraged: Display Maps Ahead."

Gerald A. Danzer

Juan Antonio González Cañaveras. *Planisferio o Carta General de la Tierra (Madrid 1800)*. Edited by W. Michael Mathes. Madrid: Ediciones Turanzas, 2009.

The Spanish world maps of the early sixteenth century are well known and extensively commentated. But the work of Cañaveras, two centuries later, has remained very obscure, partly because his great printed world map seems to have survived only in two copies, one of which is in the United States at the John Carter Brown Library. Michael Mathes has now edited a slim volume containing not only a facsimile of the map, which was drawn on a projection resembling that of Peters, but also the accompanying text and a gazetteer.

Libraries concerned with European expansion should acquire this work, which is of interest not only for showing an early projection, but also for the light that it sheds on the continuing process of Spanish overseas expansion, alongside the better-known and better-documented expansion of the French and English.

David Buisseret

Martine Gosselink. *New York/New Amsterdam: The Dutch Origins of Manhattan*. Amsterdam: Nieuw Amsterdam Uitgevers/Nationaal Archief, 2009.

Over forty color maps and views, half of them reproducing manuscript sources, adorn this magnificent volume commemorating the four-hundredth anniversary of Henry Hudson's journey up the river that bears his name. The Englishman's feat, under commission from the Dutch East India Company, eventually led to the founding of the New Amsterdam colony and became the genesis of the subsequent American city and state.

The National Archives of the Netherlands scoured its holdings as well as other library and museum sources to furnish an exhibit at South Street Seaport Museum in New York City (13 September, 2009-3 January, 2010), a presentation unmatched in the richness of its cartographic and historical documents. Although the exhibit did not travel, this book, available through the museum store in Dutch as well as English versions, makes its treasures available to all interested parties.

The collection is divided into three parts. The first

recounts "The World New York was Born Into," with an emphasis on the Dutch trading empire. Then, "The Island and the Hinterland" expounds the story of Manhattan and the riverine settlements from 1609 until 1673. The final section focuses on the inhabitants of New Amsterdam: Indians, Dutch, Walloons, other Europeans, and Africans.

Each part of the book is well documented with cartographic and pictorial sources. The author, a specialist in visual culture and head of the history section of the Rijksmuseum, demonstrates how maps and views, when supported by an informative text, enrich a narrative. She has given us more than a rich collection of maps and views; she has marshaled them to tell a fascinating story.

Gerald A. Danzer

Third Summer Seminar in the History of Cartography

The Newberry Library's Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography held its third seminar on cartographic literacy from 22 June to 10 July, 2009. Funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the intensive, three-week encounter with historic maps was led by James Akerman, the Center's director, and Gerald A. Danzer, from the University of Illinois at Chicago. The program focused on recent scholarship and an exploration of selected maps from the Newberry's celebrated collections as ways to launch individual research projects started by the participants while in residence.

The seminar attracted a host of applications, making it very difficult to select the fifteen summer scholars. In the end, ten states and the District of Columbia were represented, with teachers and librarians presenting a variety of specialties from science, mathematics, and the fine arts to history, geography, and literature. At the concluding session, the participants agreed with a middle school social studies teacher from Titusville, Pennsylvania, who called the seminar "a unique and rewarding experience." She further explained that her cartographic literacy, enhanced by a familiarity with key maps, expanded cartographic knowledge, and scholarly insights, led to a renewed enthusiasm for her classroom role, a feeling widely shared by the group.

The 2009 session followed similar offerings in 2005 and 2007. Although each seminar had its particular readings and focus maps, the seminars had a common purpose and the same leadership. The program leaves behind a group of talented and dedicated educators, scattered across the country, all pointing to the value and rewards of using maps in a variety of disciplines, and invigorated by an authority gained from a summer with maps and a measure of research experience in the history of cartography.

Participants from across the nation gathered for a photograph on the steps of the Newberry Library, facing Washington Square Park.

Two participants measure the boundaries of Washington Square Park to develop a map. Other members of the team gathered data to turn the base map into a thematic map. (*Both photographs by Catherine Gass*).

Mapping and Art in the Americas

A New NEH Summer Institute

From 12 July to 13 August, 2010, the Smith Center and the Newberry Library welcomed 25 college and university faculty and graduate students to the library for a five-week summer institute in examining the interplay between American art and mapping from the fifteenth through the twenty-first centuries. The institute, supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, was led by center director Jim Akerman and Diane Dillon (an art historian and the Newberry's Assistant Director of Research and Education). Each week during the institute, participants heard lectures and engaged in seminar discussions and workshops led by fourteen guest faculty, including specialists in art, art history, cartography, geography, philosophy, American history, map librarianship, and literary studies. Participants also pursued their own research projects and explored a rare array of primary materials, including the Newberry's rich holdings of cartography, geography, art, history, literature, and the history of printing over the past five centuries. The participants, selected from a highly competitive national pool, included artists and art teachers, art historians and historians, literary scholars, and social scientists. They represented a variety of large and mid-size state and private universities, liberal arts colleges, and community colleges from sixteen states.

Four decades of scholarship have shown that maps and art were critical to the transatlantic imagination of the Americas from the first Euro-American contact. Maps and art mediated the contest for empire and the emergence of new national identities. They shaped evolving European ideas about American geography and natural resources, its landscape, and the nature of its people. And, they registered encounters between radically different forms of topographic and historical representation and ways of understanding space. Landscape art, topographical drawing, tourist mapping, and commercial cartography shaped imagination of the American landscape and promoted its settlement, development, and consumption. The institute probed these and other topics, while challenging the limitations imposed by our tendency to see mapping and art as distinct disciplines and activities.

The institute's rigorous program of reading, discussion, and research began with a series of presentations examining the relationship between mapping and art as contemporary artists, cartographers, and historians see it. A historical survey then followed the deployment and interaction of maps, atlases, plans, views, landscape art, portraiture, fiction, travel and tourism literature, and other forms of representation that have shaped the image of the Americas over five centuries. The institute encouraged its participants to cross disciplinary boundaries and to move beyond regional and chronological specialties.

"Mapping and Art in the Americas" was the seventh NEH summer program for college and university faculty or schoolteachers organized by the Smith Center since 2001, continuing a tradition established in the early 1980s.

Briefly Noted

Fellowships

The **John Carter Brown Library** will award approximately 30 short- and long-term research fellowships for the 2011-2012 academic year. Short-term fellowships, ranging from two to four months, come with a monthly stipend of $2,100 and are open to U.S. citizens and foreign nationals who are engaged in pre- or post-doctoral or independent research. Graduate students who apply must pass their general examinations before the application deadline. Long-term fellowships, available for five to ten months, have a monthly stipend of $4,200. Applicants for long-term fellowships are required to have their Ph.D. before January 2011. All research proposals must be suited to the holdings of the Library, whose collections focus on the history of the Western Hemisphere during the colonial period (1492 to c. 1825) and emphasize the European discovery, exploration, settlement, and development of the Americas, the indigenous response to the European conquest, the African contribution to the development of the hemisphere, and all aspects of European relations with

the New World. The application deadline for the 2011-2012 academic year is 3 January, 2011. For more information, visit *www.jcbl.org* or contact the John Carter Brown Library at *JCBL_Fellowships@Brown.edu*.

The **American Geographical Society Library** at the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee Libraries welcomes applications for two short-term fellowships in 2011. The McColl Research Program Fellowships are available to individuals who wish to communicate their geographic research results to a broad, educated general audience. Awards of $3,300 for four-week fellowships will support residencies at the Library for conducting research that makes direct use of the Library and results in publication. The Helen and John S. Best Research Fellowships provide stipends of $400 per week, for up to four weeks, to help support residencies for the purpose of conducting research that makes direct use of the Library. The application deadline is 18 October, 2010. Contact the AGS Library at (414) 229-6282 or *agsl@uwm.edu* or log onto *www.uwm.edu/Libraries/AGSL/fellowships.html* for more details.

National & International Conferences

London will host the **28th International Symposium of the International Map Collectors' Society** on 3-6 October, 2010. The theme for the symposium is "Britain: Power and Influence in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." The preliminary program features a trip to the National Maritime Museum and the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, a tour of the National Archives, and a gala dinner, in addition to the paper sessions. To register, visit *www.imcos.org/london2010main.htm*.

The **Seventh Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography** will be held on 8 October, 2010 at the Arlington Central Library, University of Texas - Arlington. The Lectures meet in conjunction with the fall meeting of the Texas Map Society and the annual meeting of the International Cartographic Association. The Lectures, entitled "Charting the Cartography of Companies: Company Mapping, 1600-1900," feature talks on the accompanying exhibition; the Dutch West India Company; the Northern Pacific Railroad; North American maps from 1770 to 1823; and maps of Africa. Please contact Carolyn Kadri at *kadri@uta.edu* or (817) 272-7153 for more information.

The **24th International Conference on the History of Cartography** will meet in Moscow on 10-15 July, 2011. This biennial meeting is the major international scholarly conference devoted to advancing the knowledge of the history of maps and mapmaking. The conference promotes global cooperation and interdisciplinary collaboration among cartographic scholars, curators, collectors, and dealers through illustrated lectures, presentations, and exhibitions. Themes for the 2011 conference are "Cartographic Encounters: Exploration and Mapping," "States, Maps, Society," "Innovation and Tradition in Enlightenment Cartography," and "Mapping the Sacred." The conference, which celebrates the 300th birthday of the Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov, encourages papers that explore his cartographic achievements. The deadline for paper and poster proposals is 25 October, 2010. See *www.ichc2011.ru/* for more details.

Exhibitions

"Envisioning the World: The First Printed Maps, 1472-1700" was recently on view at the Princeton University Library (8 February-1 August, 2010) and next travels to the Osher Map Library at the University of Southern Maine (15 September-17 December, 2010). The exhibition, which features early printed maps from the collection of Henry Wendt, explores the relationship between science and cartography in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Europe. Highlights include maps that demonstrate the scientific contributions made by Ptolemy, Nicolaus Copernicus, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, and Edmond Halley. Visit *www.envisioningtheworld.com/* to view digital images of the maps.

An exhibition at the British Library, **"Magnificent Maps: Power, Propaganda and Art"** (30 April-19 September, 2010) presents a unique collection of large-scale display maps from around the world, dating from the fifteenth century to the present day. The exhibition explores the meaning of maps, their diverse themes, the artists who contributed to their production, and the reasons behind their construction. The largest atlas in the world, the Klencke Atlas (1660), is one of many highlights. Further information, including commentaries from the curators and a list of related events, is available at *www.bl.uk/magnificentmaps/*.

Smith Center News

Cartography Fellows 2010-2011

Pamela Merrill Brekka (Ph.D. candidate, Art History, University of Florida), *The Antwerp Polyglot Bible: Montano's "New World Indian-Jew" Map as a Reflection of Sixteenth-Century Cultural Crosscurrents.*

Spencer Snow (Ph.D. candidate, English, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), *Reading the Map: The Nationalization of Geographic Space, Reading Publics, and the Shaping of Nineteenth-Century American Identity, 1803-1898.*

Smith Center Staff News

The support staff at the Smith Center has undergone a series of changes in the last twelve months. Former part-time Program Assistant Laura McDowell departed from the Newberry Library in March 2010 to work at the Mitchell Museum of the American Indian in Evanston, Illinois. Stephanie Fletcher served as interim part-time Program Assistant until July 2010, when she moved into a full-time position in the Public Programs department at the Newberry Library. Will Gosner took on the duties of full-time Program Assistant on July 1. Welcome, Will!

The Seventeenth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures

Mapping the Transition from Colony to Nation

"The Imperial Map," the subject of the Fifteenth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography, held at the Newberry Library in 2004, examined how imperial powers worldwide used maps to understand their colonies, to conquer them, to rule them, and to shape public opinion about their domination of these colonies both at home and abroad. That series, published as a book by the University of Chicago Press in early 2009, has inspired what seems a natural follow-up: a new series of Nebenzahl Lectures examining the role of mapping in the struggle of peoples worldwide for independence from colonial rule.

"Mapping the Transition from Colony to Nation," the Seventeenth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography, will be held at The Newberry Library this coming 4-6 November, 2010. The series will feature lectures by eight scholars that examine how peoples and states emerging from colonial status used maps to define, defend, and administer their national territories; to develop their national identities; and to establish their places in the community of nations. The eight papers (see page 12 for the complete program) cover a wide range of themes and geographical settings that span two centuries. Scholars in all fields, educators, and members of the general public are cordially invited to attend.

The Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography are organized every two to three years by the Newberry Library's Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography with the generous support of Ken and Jossy Nebenzahl. The Lectures address emerging themes of broad interest within the history of cartography and beyond and are usually published by the University of Chicago Press.

The Nebenzahl Lectures are free. However, we do require that all persons wishing to attend make a reservation. For reservations and further information, please contact the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography: smithctr@newberry.org or (312) 255-3659. For a detailed schedule and list of speakers, please visit *www.newberry.org/smith/smithhome.html*, contact the Smith Center, or simply turn to page 12.

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library was founded in 1972 to promote the study of the history of cartography through public programs, institutes and seminars, research projects, fellowships, and publications. *Mapline* (ISSN 0196-1881) is the Center's newsletter. The cost of an annual subscription, inclusive of postage, is $10.00 for delivery in North America and $15.00 for international delivery. Back issues (as available) can be purchased for $3.50 each. An index of past articles and book reviews are available on our web site. We encourage submissions of news items, lead articles, or review copies of recent books; please send them to the attention of the *Mapline* editor at *smithctr@newberry.org* or at the address listed below:

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center | The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610 USA

The Seventeenth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures

Left: Comte de Las Cases, *Atlas historique, généalogique, chronologique, et géographique*, detail from *L'Amérique*, 1812 (Paris, 1814). The Newberry Library, oversize F 006 .503 (images by Catherine Gass). Right: Comte de Las Cases, *Atlas historique, généalogique, chronologique, et géographique*, detail from *L'Amérique* (Brussels, 1827). The Newberry Library, oversize F 006 .505.

Thursday, November 4

8:00 PM : **Raymond Craib** (Cornell University), *Introduction: Mapping Decolonization and Nation in the Twentieth Century*

Friday, November 5

9:00 AM : **Magali Carrera** (University of Massachusetts - Dartmouth), *Emerging Geographical and Cartographical Knowledge in Eighteenth-Century New Spain*

10:30 AM : **Lina del Castillo** (Iowa State University), *Traveling Maps, Frustrated Creole Desires, and the Reconfiguration of Imperial Designs: The Case of the Gran Colombian Mapping Commission, 1819-1830*

1:00 PM : **Jordana Dym** (Skidmore College), *Democratizing Cartography: Between Imperial and National Mapping in Guatemala, 1821-1996*

2:30 PM : **Tom Bassett** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), *Signs of the Times: Commercial Road Mapping and National Identity in South Africa*

4:00 PM : **Jamie McGowan** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), *Mapping Independence in Ghana: Scientific Standards and Political Possibilities*

Saturday, November 6

9:30 AM : **Sumathi Ramaswamy** (Duke University), *Lines of Power, Contours of Desire: The Partitioning of Lands and Lives in Our Times*

11:00 AM : **Karen Culcasi** (West Virginia University), *Cartographic Constructions of the Modern Egyptian Nation-State*

Visit the Smith Center's website at *www.newberry.org/smith/nebenzahl.html* to download a schedule in pdf form.